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WORCHESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.
1974

Hongkong Daily Press.

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ALEX. BOSS & Co.,
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Phone 87.

No. 18,725. 號五十二零百七千八萬一第 日九十月四年午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 28TH, 1918. 二拜禮 號八十二月五年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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1908

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LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
2.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.00 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 3.15 " "	" " 15 "
3.15 " " 4.00 " "	" " 15 "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " 10 "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS	
6.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 "
6.30 " " 8.30 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	

Express Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
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ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
1842

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express A.M.	No. 7 Local A.M.	No. 9 Through Slow A.M.	No. 11 Local A.M.	No. 13 Through Express P.M.	No. 15 Local P.M.	No. 17 Through Express P.M.	No. 19 Local P.M.	No. 21 Through Express P.M.
CANTON	7.25	8.00	8.30	9.00	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
SHEN LUNG	7.40	8.15	8.45	9.15	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15
Shum Chun	7.55	8.30	9.00	9.30	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	1.30
Shum Shui	8.10	8.45	9.15	9.45	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	1.45
Peking	8.25	8.60	9.30	10.00	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	1.55
Two Market	8.40	8.75	9.45	10.15	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	2.10
Taipei	8.55	8.90	10.00	10.30	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	2.25
Shatin	9.10	9.05	10.15	10.45	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	2.40
Yuen	9.25	9.20	10.30	11.00	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.55	2.55
Yuen	9.40	9.35	10.45	11.15	1.15	1.45	1.55	2.05	3.10
KOWLOON	9.55	9.50	10.55	11.25	1.30	1.55	2.05	2.15	3.25

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AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA. [1381]

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"THE GREAT DIVIDE."

WEDNESDAY,
MAY 29TH.

Henry Miller's comedy of charm
"THE RAINBOW,"

T. Daniel Frawley in the leading role.

THURSDAY,
MAY 30TH.

By Request
"THE HOUSE OF GLASS."

FRIDAY,
MAY 31ST.

By Request
"THE BOOMERANG."

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

RED CROSS DRIVE IN SHANGHAI.

HELP OF CHINESE.

"Every time you lick a bandage stamp
you help to lick the Kaiser."

This was the key-note, says the *N. C. Daily News*, of the American Red Cross Drive inauguration tiffin at the Carlton Café, Shanghai, on May 25th, in which 300 men and women, Americans and Chinese with a small sprinkling of other nationals, participated. The tiffin took the form of an international family gathering, with much talk and much display of enthusiastic patriotism, and there remains no doubt, as Mr. J. K. Sague said, that the Drive Committee intend to turn Shanghai upside down before the end of the week in the work of making every non-enemy foreigner here an active supporter of the American Red Cross—in other words, a bandage buyer.

The Chinese are taking care of their own work, needing no urging, and at the close of the tiffin at three o'clock it was announced that 15,000 Chinese memberships had been enrolled up to that hour. It was to rouse interest among foreigners and even among Americans that the tiffin was held in the main, and plans were unfolded by which it is expected that every foreigner in Shanghai will wear a Red Cross button by the end of the week.

Mr. Chen Lien-tong, vice-president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, speaking in the absence of Mr. Chu Pao-san, the president, who was called away, Mr. N. Y. Chang, interpreting, said that there can no longer be "East and West is West," but a world of civilized brotherhood would develop from the war. The Chinese people welcomed this opportunity to take their places among other nations and felt it a duty to themselves and to the world to accord hearty sympathy and support to the noble work done by the Red Cross.

Mr. C. T. Wang, former president of the Senate, said from the day America declared war thinking Chinese felt that she had done so only after long and careful deliberation, and China has loved America. China is at war, but why should China fold her arms and do nothing but wait? If we cannot now send an army to Europe as we hope to later, we can do the next best thing and subscribe to the American Red Cross. And for this among other reasons, that we may learn the effectiveness of organization and how to organize and do for good.

Mr. Shen Tun-ho, president of the Chinese Red Cross Society, with evident pleasure extended a welcome to the movement of the American society and spoke of the honour that was his in announcing that his society would contribute 10,000 bandages, in other words \$2,500, to the American Red Cross. Further, he had telegraphed to all the branch societies in China, suggesting that each should contribute so much as it could afford.

Mr. J. K. Sague, the last speaker, closed the meeting with a characteristic speech, which resulted in the lining up of some dozens of lagging Americans for the Drive work this week. He and Mr. Arnold had called on business men to whom they exposed on business men to a few million bandages following the Liberty Loan and British War Loan drives, and he was told that it could not be done.

But it was being done and it would be done. Shanghai had bet \$1,000,000 on the races last week; this week Shanghai would invest \$200,000 in the human race. The committee wanted women to volunteer to go into the stores on Nanking Road and sell bandage stamps and men to arrange for the sale of stamps elsewhere. Shanghai did not like processions, but before this drive closed Shanghai would have a procession of 7,000 men and women carrying Red Cross banners and singing the Red Cross songs they had learned at the tiffin. There would be several bands in the procession and it is thought would be British, French, and other Allied units, and very likely the Consular Body.

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP.
In order that there may be no confusion in the Red Cross drive in Shanghai and other parts of China this week, the Central Committee has published sheets of instructions that have been distributed among all workers in the various branches. The instructions indicate the various classes of memberships that are open to residents in China, whether Chinese or foreigners. Because of the desire of the American Red Cross not to compete with or interfere in the activities of Red Cross organizations among other nationals, only Americans are admitted to full regular membership. Persons other than Americans are classed as Associate members.

The fees for the various classes of membership in the Red Cross are: Regular membership, or associate regular membership as the case may be, Mex. \$1.50; Magazine membership (including subscription to Red Cross Magazine), Mex. \$1.50; Sustaining membership Mex. \$15; Life membership, Mex. \$75 and Patron membership, Mex. \$150.
In addition to this, persons in China may contribute any amount to the Red Cross for war relief work either in a lump sum or in the form of a monthly contribution, or persons may purchase during the drive Red Cross Bandage stamps at the rate of four for one dollar. Thus the purchaser of one stamp contributes toward the manufacture of one bandage for a wounded soldier.

All persons who become members or associate members or who make subscriptions during the week will be given a Red Cross button. Persons who become life or patron members will receive a certificate from the National headquarters at Washington containing the personal autograph of President Wilson, the head of the organization.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

ALLIED BLUEJACKETS AND
GERMAN ROUGHS.

There was a naval engagement on Sunday morning (May 19th), in Shanghai, in which a combined American and British force successfully dealt with an equal number of the enemy (says the *N. C. Daily News*). "The Trenches" in North Szechuen Road Extension have not been one of the safest spots on earth for a quiet Ally to visit for some months past and there has been quite a long list of stories floating about of isolated Allies being set upon by numbers of Teutonic toughs and being thoroughly beaten up. On Sunday morning, however, numbers were about equal and, as a result, about half-a-dozen Germans—some of whom, by the way, we learn failed to report at their police stations as a result—were nursing well-beaten heads.

There are two stories of how it all happened, and, as the location of the fight does not come within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Police, the exact story is difficult to obtain. It is, however, that Heinrich Kremla, who is already well-known in Shanghai, was in one of the bars in North Szechuen Road Extension, where there were also six or seven Germans. Kremla is said to have expressed himself with a certain amount of force on Germans and things of German in general, whereupon one of the Teuton nightfoes seized a bottle of whisky and hit the Czech critic over the head with it. Kremla apparently practically collapsed. At this the rest of the crowd, with that characteristic courage which has made their nation a wonder of the world, joined in. Things looked bad for Kremla.

He was already half-dazed from the blow on the head which had cut it open for him, when three American sailors entered the bar. The sight of Kremla on the floor with half-a-dozen stalwart men taking it out of him all but unconscious form quickly helped them to decide on intervening on his behalf, and, without anything in the nature of preliminary negotiations—it is of this that the Germans complain—"butted right in." From information received, the fight seems to have become a very pleasant, pickering indeed, but the Americans, hopelessly outnumbered, were not having it all their own way.

Matters began to look desperate, for the Germans always fight against a numerically inferior enemy, when reinforcements arrived in the shape of three or four British sailors, men who had seen or service in some part of the world or other and who would be handy men in a mill. They were. They threw themselves into the mêlée and shortly after they had closed for action the skirmish was brought to a conclusion. The six German stalwarts, maintaining a weak rear-guard action, vanished through the door and took their aching heads off in riches. Kremla was taken to the North Szechuen Road Extension Police Station with fairly severe injuries to his head which necessitated his subsequent removal to the General Hospital for treatment.

There is no report at present of any American or British casualties.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The twenty-second ordinary meeting of shareholders of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai, on May 21st. Mr. James Ambrose presided, and shareholders present represented in all 1,457 shares.

The Chairman, addressing the shareholders, said: "Again your Directors have great pleasure in presenting before you a report showing such a satisfactory result for the year's working, and that they will be equally satisfactory to you I do not doubt. When I presided at our last annual meeting I drew the attention of the shareholders to the numerous and constant difficulties which had been experienced in carrying on your business and I expressed regret that owing to the war the outlook showed no signs of improvement. I am sorry to say that not only has there been no lessening of those difficulties during the past year but rather have they increased. Many articles, particularly foods, we are absolutely unable to purchase in England, with the result that we have been compelled to go elsewhere for many of our supplies, some of which we have been unable to obtain at any price, and there appears every prospect that our ability to obtain supplies will be still further curtailed owing to still further restrictions on exports.

Dealing with the accounts, working account shows a profit of £118,175.33, or an increase over the previous year of £19,881.44, which must, I think, be considered very satisfactory.
Land and Buildings stood in our books on February 28th, 1917, at \$355,000, but as will be seen from the balance sheet your directors have considered it advisable to write off from this account a further sum of \$25,000, when this will then stand in our assets at \$330,000. Debtors remain unchanged at \$240,000 or \$226,360.62, or an amount closely approximating with the value of the property as shown in our balance sheet at \$379,871.26, and in the balance sheet now before you they stand at \$445,813.13, or an increase of \$73,141.87, we having adopted the policy of purchasing any goods suitable to our requirements whenever offered to us. I trust that policy has your entire approval, for by it we have been enabled to carry on the business so satisfactorily not only to ourselves but to our numerous customers.

The report shows the balance at credit of Profit & Loss Account, after deducting the several items mentioned, to be \$71,560.62, which your Directors propose dealing with as follows:—
To pay a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year, which will absorb \$28,000; to transfer to General Reserve \$25,000, thereby making it \$125,000; to transfer to Stock Reserve \$10,000, and to carry forward to New Account \$16,000.62.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CO. SOLD TO THE JAPANESE. HIGHER OFFER REFUSED.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai on May 21st, when Mr. A. H. Hilde presided over a large attendance.

The Chairman said that, since the last meeting they had asked Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Mr. Kawasaki, in view of the situation which arose at the last meeting, to submit sealed tenders to be opened on the day of the adjourned meeting. They had received a sealed tender from Mr. Kawasaki but none from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. They had also received two offers from syndicates. They were all based on the same conditions and the sort of thing he detailed to them at the last meeting and therefore it was only necessary for him to give them the actual figures offered for the buildings, property, land and plant.

Messrs. S. Kawasaki & Co. had offered Tls. 1,300,000; an offer had been made on behalf of a Chinese syndicate of Tls. 1,200,000, though the terms were a little bit vague and not quite as definite as the offer would like; and they had also received a further offer from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of a syndicate, of Tls. 1,300,000, accompanied by a certified cheque for Tls. 300,000. Those were the three offers, which were before them that day.

Mr. Rayner thereupon moved:—
1.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Charles Ernest Rayner, Esq., of Shanghai, be and he is appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

Mr. Levy seconded.
The Chairman said the point at that stage was not to whom they were going to sell, but whether they would sell at all. He expressed the hope that what he said at the last meeting was still fresh in their memories. The figure they were dealing with then was a maximum of Tls. 1,300,000, but in spite of that growth he was not prepared to say that the increase was commensurate with the value of what they were selling.

The resolution was put and carried by a large majority.
Mr. Rayner then proposed resolution No. 2, which in its amended form, was as follows:—That the said liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to accept the offer particulars of which are set out in the offer in writing of S. Kawasaki, dated May 21st, 1918.

Mr. S. A. Levy seconded.
The Chairman pointed out that by the amended resolution they were selling the business of the company to Mr. Kawasaki for Tls. 1,300,000. He asked them to remember that he had told them just previously that there were three offers: Tls. 1,200,000, Tls. 1,300,000 and Tls. 1,350,000. He pointed out that the offer of Messrs. Bisset & Co. was accompanied by substantial bargain money.

Mr. Burdett:—It is a better offer.
The Chairman:—Mr. Kawasaki's offer. Tls. 50,000 over.
Mr. White:—Can you tell me why Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., having given us a firm offer, eventually withdrew?

The Chairman explained that the Board had written to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. intimating the Board's intention to receive sealed tenders, and they received the following reply:—

"We have to thank you for your letter of the 4th instant. In order to avoid any misunderstanding regarding our offer to purchase the International Cotton Mill for Tls. 1,200,000, we think it advisable, in view of the decision reached at the shareholders' meeting held on the 1st to restate our position.

"Our offer was made in order to give the shareholders an opportunity of their desired to sell-off of turning over their company to a British concern at a better figure than that which, we believe, they were prepared to accept for a sale to the Japanese.

"As a result of the meeting above referred to, our firm is now practically put into direct competition with prospective Japanese buyers, and, although this decision reached by the board of directors to call for sealed tenders was no doubt carefully considered from all points of view; it undoubtedly defeats, or renders it possible to defeat, the object for which our offer was made, namely, that the company should not be lost to British interests. The possibility was, no doubt, duly considered and we merely state it in case our sealed tender does not prove as advantageous to present shareholders from a monetary point of view as that eventually put forward by the Japanese.

"Our original offer is, of course, in the meantime withdrawn pending consideration of the conditions now called for."

A further amendment which in effect was to authorize the acceptance of the offer of Messrs. Bisset & Co. was proposed by Mr. Simmons, seconded by Mr. Spunt.

Mr. Rayner said in recommending them to accept the offer of Mr. Kawasaki he would point out that that gentleman was the first to come forward and make a reasonable offer which gave a reasonable return on their investment. In addition, he had sent experts to see the mill and had done a large amount of work in deciding upon his offer, and it would be for that reason very ungrateful to turn down his offer. On the other hand the offers that had been made by the other people were practically based upon the work done by Mr. Kawasaki. The speaker pointed out that they would have to collect on the unsold stocks of cotton and what they received on July 1st depended to a very great extent on the party with whom they were dealing. He had known Mr. Kawasaki and he preferred to leave his interests in his hands rather than have to deal with an anonymous syndicate.

Mr. Simmons:—In accepting Messrs. Bisset's offer you still have got the hope that the company will remain in British hands.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMANY'S GAINS.

GREATER THAN THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

Germany is making new kingdoms every day. She is acquiring great ports, fleets, railways, waterways, illimitable forests, vast corn-lands, inexhaustible stores of petroleum, the control of wide seas, the undisputed mastery of ancient trade routes between West and East, city after city, endless manufacturing centres, millions of new slaves—all these are passing into her hands.

She will soon control dominions greater than the Roman Empire possessed at its utmost period of expansion. Make no mistake about the meaning of all the swift moves which have suddenly made her immeasurably the greatest and most formidable Power in the Old World. To-day she bestrides Europe like a Colossus, and is reaching forth to grasp the riches and the resources of Asia. Every one of the provinces she is annexing, the kingdoms she is creating, the "republics" she is promising to protect, she means to control.

She has made of the Baltic a German lake. Having agreed to neutralize the Åland Islands, which command the approaches to Stockholm and to Petrograd, she cynically proceeded at once to occupy and to fortify them. She has taken Finland under her "protection," and talks of supplying the Finns with a German king of the usual scaled pattern. By her entry into Finland her rule and influence will extend to the Arctic seas. All the Baltic provinces of Russia have gone under her name: Estonia, Livonia, Courland, names which mean little to British ears, are in German hands. The Letts, a hardy peasant race inhabiting these regions, are doomed to enslavement. A great slice of White Russia is to be transformed into "the State of Lithuania," under another German king. Riga, a second port of Russia, are to be German. The hopes of an enlarged and independent Poland are extinguished.

The spacious new Ukraine Republic, stretching from Brest-Litovsk to Odessa, may call itself what it likes, but it will be completely under the thumb of Germany. By gaining undisputed economic access to the rich corn lands of the Ukraine and South Rumania the two Germanies will obtain in Europe. A year hence our blockade will only serve to keep wool and tropical products out of Germany. The enemy will have solved their food problem.

Take oil. At one bound the Germans have obtained possession, in Rumania, in the district about Baku, in Transcaucasia, of enough oil and petroleum products to enable them to wage war for evermore. They have gained access to inexhaustible supplies of coal and minerals. The position regarding Rumania is still uncertain, but I greatly fear that the Rumanians may have no alternative but to yield now and trust to succour from the Allies later on. If the Baltic becomes a German lake, so does the Black Sea.

Armenia, with the great fortress of Ezerum, has been given back to the Turks. Our armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia cannot stop mobile forces from entering Persia from the north-west and stirring up strife on the borders of Afghanistan and India. Germany no longer needs the Baghdad railway, for she has two alternative routes to India.

Is there no hope of breaking up the immense new Empire which Germany is creating before our very eyes? Yes, but not while guerrilla bands and disgruntled ex-Ministers in the House of Commons use all their energies to defeat the Government rather than to defeat the Germans; not while speakers and writers slobber over the pillaging Bolsheviks, the Ishmaelites of our time, whose aim is to shatter civilisation; not while our Londoners talk of peace negotiation and speak as though the restoration of "old" would settle everything, while a ray in Eastern Europe Germany is acquiring a position which may give her the mastery of the world; not while we spend our days discussing the personal careers of generals and admirals who had a very long trial and are as dust in the balance compared with the awful issues which now confront humanity.

I believe the ramshackle new empire which Germany is constructing is jerry-built and must swiftly collapse, if only we hold together. I believe we can bring down the Hohenzollerns as we brought down Napoleon, if only we fight on and face privation without dismay. I believe the people of this country are as resolute as the French, and will go on indefinitely rather than submit to German domination, if only the great new issues are explained to them. But it is the country which must save the situation, for we shall get no help from the contemptible gangs in the House of Commons who are making the greatest of our political institutions an object of general scorn, and are pursuing the most miserable personal and party ends instead of joining in the great task of saving the world from ruin.—*Daily Mail*.

hands, and, furthermore, Tls. 50,000 is a considerable sum: it represents more than £10,000.

Mr. Simmons' amendment was put to the meeting and lost.
As the Chairman was about to put the amended resolution as proposed by Mr. Rayner, Mr. Burdett said: "It seems to me the shareholders of the company are very generous in turning down Tls. 50,000. That represents something more than Tls. 5 per share. I don't know whether they don't want it. Would it not be possible to get Mr. Kawasaki to amend his offer? Why should we sell our property for 13 lakhs, when we can get 13½. I do not know Mr. Kawasaki and I have not known him. I do know Messrs. Bisset & Co., and have known them for many years and I contend their name is just as respectable as anybody else's."

Mr. Rayner's proposition was put to the meeting and carried.
This concluded the business of the meeting, the Chairman announcing that a confirmatory meeting would be held on June 5th.

CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS. ANOTHER HONGKONG NEWS- PAPER SUMMONED. CASE ADJOURNED AFTER MUCH DISCUSSION.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, printer and publisher of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, was summoned for publishing, without lawful authority, and contrary to the Censorship Regulations of 1917, certain information with respect to the movements and descriptions of two of H.M.'s ships.

The information in question appeared in the issue of May 11th, and was quoted from *Shipping and Engineering*.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) prosecuted and Mr. H. W. Looker appeared for the defence.

Mr. H. W. Looker applied for an adjournment on the ground that he was not given sufficient time to prepare the defence.

The Crown Solicitor: I am ready to go on with it.

Mr. Looker: This summons was only served last Saturday week. I have been in communication with the Attorney-General; I went to see him on Monday, but was asked to defer the visit as he was busy with the Criminal Sessions. I was only able to see him on Thursday, and put certain facts of the case before him. It is impossible to go into the facts of the case at so short a notice. Several of my staff are at the front. What does it matter if the case be heard two or three days hence? There is no urgency in the matter. I am not in a position to defend the summons as it is.

The Magistrate: Did you give notice to the Crown Solicitor?

Mr. Looker: Yes. As soon as I saw the Attorney-General on the matter.

The Magistrate: Won't it be better to take formal evidence now. Some of the evidence will be admitted facts.

Mr. Looker: I have no objection to that.

The Magistrate: Then you plead "not guilty" to the charge?

Mr. Looker: I am not in a position to do that.

The Crown Solicitor: If Mr. Looker is not going to plead, it is rather difficult for me to offer evidence.

The Magistrate: I understand Mr. Looker is offering a plea of "not guilty" as a matter of form.

Mr. Looker: If your Worship wishes it. In a sense this is a loss of time, because, after a person gives formal evidence to-day, he will have to come again when the hearing is fixed and go through a similar proceeding.

The Crown Solicitor: I am quite ready to go on with the case, although I think Mr. Looker's statement is correct.

Mr. Looker: I don't think the case should be opened on its general merits for the prosecution.

The Magistrate: I don't mind, if the Crown Solicitor consents to an adjournment. You have had plenty of time to prepare the case.

Mr. Looker: I think it is hard on the defence to go into the merits of the case, in the sense of an opening by the Crown Solicitor, because some people may read the paper now and not read it when the case comes on. They will, in other words, be only able to see one side of the question and not the other.

The Magistrate: The defence had a lot of time to prepare the case.

Mr. Looker: I say it is not so. We are working at war pressure now. It is not a common sense view. Two or three of our staff are at the front, and we have to work at high pressure. It is a waste of time to do something unnecessary, when we are working short-handed. If these conditions are not to be recognised here I don't know where they will be recognised, and I don't know where we are. The summons is not so very urgent. It was made on the 14th instant and served on the 15th inst., four days later.

The Crown Solicitor: I did not make up the summons.

The Magistrate: I did it. I served the summons for the convenience of the Court and all parties concerned. A week was more than sufficient.

Mr. Looker: You forget that negotiations were going on. I am not responsible for the fact that the Attorney-General did not give me an answer for some days.

The Magistrate: Don't you think it would be better if we have both summonses adjourned *sine die*, and then you might get ready with your case? Do you agree to that, Mr. Crown Solicitor?

The Crown Solicitor: I entirely agree with your Worship. I am ready to go on with the case at any time.

Mr. Looker: I wish a date to be fixed now; it would be much better.

The Magistrate: You just mentioned something about negotiations and asked for time.

Mr. Looker: I have concluded the negotiations, if you will only fix a date.

The Magistrate: I am particularly busy and will not be free till June 6th. Will that do?

Mr. Looker: Quite; it will do very well.

The Crown Solicitor: It is rather a long time, I think. Cannot we fix an earlier date?

The Magistrate: No, I do not think so.

The hearing was accordingly fixed for June 6th, at 2.15 p.m.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF HEAVY CABLE.

A marine hawk was charged with being in unlawful possession of a heavy cable and chain.

Defendant said he bought it from a junk in Wanchai. He was taken to find the seller, but the junk had already disappeared.

Mr. Davidson, contended that there was no evidence against defendant.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$10.

A SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a gold ear-pick from a woman in Caine Road.

It was stated that the complainant was walking along Caine Road when defendant came up behind her and snatched the ear-pick. An alarm was raised and a flower-seller, hearing the woman's cries, started in pursuit of the defendant, who was ultimately arrested by Sgt. Marks. When searched at the Police station the ear-pick was found in defendant's possession.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour and four hours' stocks.

CHILD EMPLOYED TO CARRY OPIUM.

A little Chinese girl was charged with being in unlawful possession of seven tins of prepared opium, valued at \$84.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the defence and asked for a remand.

The defendant, who was about seven years of age, told the Magistrate, tearfully, that the basket in which the opium was found was given to her by a relative.

Mr. Tratman asked for substantial bail. He said a bail of \$700 had been fixed provisionally for the defendant, but he would now suggest that bail be fixed at \$2,000.

Mr. Davidson remarked that the child appeared to be an important prisoner to have such a heavy bail fixed for her.

Mr. Wolfe fixed bail at \$2,000.

"KILL THE INDIAN DEVILS."

CONSTABLES STONED IN
JUBILEE STREET.

LITTLE CHILD SERIOUSLY INJURED

A serious disturbance occurred on Sunday in Jubilee Street, as a result of which a Chinese was charged at the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, with aiding and abetting an obstruction to the Police in the execution of their duty.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that an Indian Sergeant chased two hawkers for selling vegetables and was stoned both from the street and the houses, rotten vegetables and other garbage being thrown at him. Whilst running, he knocked a boy down and, as the boy was seriously injured, he took him to the station in a chair. He (Inspector O'Sullivan) sent a detective down to Jubilee Street to make enquiries, and just then the mother of the boy came to the station and stated that the Sergeant picked the boy up and threw him down.

The boy was so seriously injured that he was sent to the Hospital, and on Sunday evening his dying depositions were taken. He accused the Indian sergeant of throwing him down. About an hour and a half afterwards an Indian constable was in Jubilee Street and had occasion to deal with more hawkers. He, too, was pelted with stones and rotten vegetables. Two other constables went to his assistance. The defendant was among the crowd, and was shouting out in Chinese: "Kill the Indian devils."

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case.

RUSSIAN LEGION FOR FRANCE.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, and the Russian Military Attaché, in London make the following announcement:—

The Russian General Lohvick, who is serving in France, wishes to bring to the knowledge of all Russians residing in England that he is at present forming a Russian Legion to continue the war against the Central Powers and fight on the French front. Into this Legion may be enlisted as volunteers all Russian subjects of military age and physically fit. The conditions of service in the Russian Legion to be as follows:—

(1).—Fighting against the enemy to proceed until a lawful Russian Government recognized by the Allies shall make peace in agreement with the Allies.

(2).—All soldiers in the Russian Legion to be submitted to French military law and to the French code of military discipline.

(3).—Pay and pensions as French soldiers.

S. P. O. R. T. GOLF.

An interesting match—the first it is hoped, of an annual series—was played on Sunday at Fanling between teams representing the officers of H.K.D.C. and of the H.K.P.R., and resulted in a win for the Police by two points. Scores:—

SINGLES.

H.E. the Governor (1 up) 1 Mr. F. C. Jenkin 0
Mr. J. W. Franks (2 and 1) 1

Capt. Landale 0 Mr. H. A. Lamert (8 & 7) 1

Capt. Stewart 0 Mr. T. H. King 0

Lt. Smalley (1 up) 1 Mr. P. P. J. (2 & 1) 1

Major Morgan 0 Mr. E. Potter (4 & 1) 1

2nd-Lt. Thomas 0 Mr. D. J. Mackenzie (6 & 4) 1

Capt. Harston 0 Dr. Lindsay Woods (4 & 3) 1

Lt. Lindsell 0

FOURSONES.

H.E. the Governor Messrs. Jenkin and Franks 0

Capt. Landale Messrs. King and Lamert (5 & 3) 1

Capt. Stewart Messrs. Potter and Wedehouse 0

Lt. Smalley Messrs. Dr. L. Wood and Mr. Mackenzie (4 & 3) 1

Major Morgan 0

2nd-Lt. Thomas 0

Captain Harston 0

Lt. Lindsell 0

Total 5 Total 7

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Two matches were played yesterday in the Hongkong C.C. Tournament.

In the Handicap Doubles Major Ardoine and J. S. Jennings (owe 4-6) beat F. A. Redmond and A. Morse (owe 1/0)—10-8, 0-3.

In the Handicap Singles "A" J. R. Irvine (rec. 4/6) beat C. C. Stark (rec. 15/2)—2-6, 0-3, 6-3.

HONGKONG JUNIOR LEAGUE.

INDIAN SCHOOL v. KOWLOON C.C.

The above match was played on the Kowloon ground, on Sunday, and was won by the visitors by the narrow margin of one game, 50 to 49. Scores:—

U. M. Omar and S. A. Ismail, Jr., beat Mead and Elson, 6-5; lost to Davidson and de Souza, 5-6; lost to Wolf and Tulip, 5-6.

S. A. Hamid and S. D. Ismail lost to Wolf and Tulip, 3-8; lost to Davidson and de Souza, 4-7; lost to Mead and Elson 5-6.

S. H. Ismail and S. A. Ismail, sr., beat Davidson and de Souza, 8-3; beat Mead and Elson, 8-3; beat Wolf and Tulip, 6-5.

CIVIL SERVICE v. CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

This match, played on Saturday on the Civil Service courts, was won by the visitors by 64 games to 33. Scores:—

McPherson and Moosdeen beat Clark and Wood, 9-2; beat Sara and Haskett, 6-3; beat Lyle and Goodall, 8-3.

Chan Chok Sam and Mohler beat Clark and Wood, 9-3; beat Sara and Haskett, 8-3; beat Lyle and Goodall, 7-4.

J. R. Chan and Lin Yao Hui beat Clark and Wood, 6-5; lost to Sara and Haskett, 5-6; lost to Lyle and Goodall, 3-6.

TIENSIN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HONGKONG'S SECOND CONTRIBUTION.

The following is a translation of a letter from the Waichiaoou to His Majesty's Minister at Peking in reference to the \$50,000 Hongkong currency voted to the Flood Relief Fund by the Hongkong Government:—

April 18th, 1918.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 17th instant informing me that a further sum of \$47,000, subscribed by the Colony of Hongkong, has been paid to the account of the Metropolitan Flood Relief Union Commission.

I would express my deepest thanks for this further generous subscription by the Hongkong Government, which has again taken pity on the wretched condition of the Tientsin flood victims. I am informing the Flood Relief Commission, and in replying to your Excellency would express the hope that you will, on my behalf, transmit this expression of thanks to the Hongkong Government.

(Sd.) CHEN LU

(Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs)

INDIAN WATCHMEN IN COURT.

SEQUEL TO A KOWLOON ASSAULT.

At the Summary Court, yesterday, an Indian watchman, employed at the Kowloon Docks, summoned another watchman, for assault, claiming \$40 for the assault and \$10, for money either stolen or lost in the struggle.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the defendant.

Mr. Faithfull said there had been trouble at the Docks for some considerable time. Nearly all the watchmen employed there came from the same part of India, but plaintiff came from a different district and was consequently looked upon as an interloper. The assault was committed while plaintiff was walking by the bridge at Hunghom. After the assault defendant escaped.

Plaintiff had suffered serious bruises. In reply to Mr. Gardiner plaintiff admitted that both he and defendant had been before the Magistrate and had signed a bond to be of good behaviour.

Judgment was entered for defendant.

GREAT TIN YEAR AT HONGKONG.

DISADVANTAGE OF HIGH EXCHANGE.

Reviewing the tin industry of Hongkong for 1917, Mr. G. E. Anderson, American Consul-General, writes in "Commerce Reports," Washington:—

In spite of the fact that the high exchange value of silver reduced the return for such exports in Hongkong currency to a very low figure, comparatively at times, the export of tin from Hongkong in 1917 has formed a record in the trade in some respects. The total exports are placed at 10,500 long tons, of which China and Japan took about 1,500 tons, Europe about 2,000 tons, and the United States the remainder. The declared exports of tin from Hongkong to the United States amounted to 14,317,000 lb. valued at \$8,707,668 Hongkong currency, or G.\$8,070,074, as compared with a value of G.\$1,282,737 in 1916, \$938,855 in 1915, \$769,535 in 1914, and \$1,632,212 in 1913.

STOCK ON HAND—PRICES.

The year started with a stock of about 3,600 tons, or about three times the normal stock in hand with a slow market due to the higher range of exchange and with doubtful prospects for the year. It closed with a stock of about 1,600 tons, or little more than normal in hand and with a heavy movement in prospect, shipments of the metal in the last few weeks of the year being among the heaviest of the year.

The year was one of great fluctuations in the trade. Local prices ranged as high as \$120 local currency of G.\$69.60 in June and as low as \$93 local currency or G.\$80.45 per picul in October. Tin was invoiced out of the port in December, 1917, at \$104 local currency per picul. In December, 1916, it was quoted at \$107 local currency per picul, while a year previous it was quoted at \$98 local currency per picul.

At present exchange tin at 60 gold cents per pound, in New York only brings about 80 cents local currency per pound, or \$160 local currency per picul. Two years ago the same price in gold would have meant \$232 local currency per picul here, or the same price in local currency here would have meant only 32 cents gold per pound in New York, which was actually about the case. Present high prices in the United States and Europe mean little to producers here. The return to Hongkong smelters and refiners during the past has not averaged much, if any, above normal. Prices have ranged very high in gold but not in the currency of production, and the volume of the trade has been remarkably large for the return secured in Hongkong.

DEMAND FROM AMERICA.

The demand in the United States has been particularly strong, at times indicating that almost any price would be paid for the metal. The price, however, has been determined very largely by quotations of tin from the Straits Settlements, where the fixed exchange value of the silver dollar operates to the disadvantage of Hongkong and Chinese tin producers when exchange passes above the value of the Straits dollar.

During the past year, particularly, the advantage of the Straits tin producers on account of exchange has been very material; since at times the same price for Straits and Hongkong tin in gold in the United States netted the Straits producer nearly half again as much in silver dollars, or the currency of production. However, up to the beginning of 1918 the demand has been strong enough to take about all the tin that has been available, and unless exchange operates too strongly in its disfavour, the Hongkong market faces a good trade for the coming year.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

WE ARE NOW STOCKING A CHOICE SELECTION OF

HALL-MARKED

STERLING SILVER GOODS

SUITABLE

WEDDING. COMPLIMENTARY AND

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

CAKE STANDS.

SALVERS.

BON BON DISHES.

CLARET JUGS.

FLOWER VASES.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

CIGARETTE BOXES.

PUFF JARS.

Etc.

WE HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A NICE SELECTION OF

ARTICLES IN ELECTRO-PLATE.

AGENTS FOR

COMMUNITY PLATE.

"THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE DINING TABLE."

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

1185

Makes Boiler Cleaning Easy

MEXICAN BOILER GRAPHITE

"Makes Boiler Cleaning Easy." Introduced with boiler feed water, this graphite disintegrates and breaks down old scale. After boiler is cleaned, the graphite circulating with water keeps any new scale matter in soft condition. 100-lb. kegs, 400-lb. barrels.

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

Sole Agents:

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Hotel Mansions, Missions Building, HONGKONG. CANTON.

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Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

BE COOL

By wearing our loose fitting

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

We have now a large assortment including

"FLEXINET" "SOFTTESTNET"

"INDIAN GAUZE" "B.V.D."

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J. K. SUGI TRADING CO.,

Cable Address: "Sugira, Osaka," 215-9, Honden, Osaka, Japan. Code Used: A.B.C. 6th Edition.

Exporters of:

Glass Bottles and Wares of Every Description, China and Porcelain Wares, Surgical Instruments and Chemical Apparatus, Chemicals and Drugs, Menthol, Rubber and Leather Goods, Silk and Cotton Goods, Fancy Goods, Damascene and Cloisonné Wares, and ALL OTHER KINDS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES AND NATURAL PRODUCE.

Manufacturers of:

Solid Drawn Steel Tubings of Every Description, Solid Drawn Cycle Tubings, Boiler Tubes, Bicycles, Parts and Accessories, Hard Wares and Machineries, Celluloid Articles and Brushes.

Enquiries Invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CARVALHO & CO.

WE HAVE This Day appointed Mr. EDWARD JOSEPH NORONHA to be the Manager of Our Firm and have authorised him to Sign our Firm Name per procuration.

CARVALHO & CO.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1918. [2062]

LOST.

IN King's Park, Kowloon, last Sunday morning, a FOX TERRIER (Dog) wearing a plain leather collar; four months old; well marked black head and ears, with white inverted V shape over nose; body all white; very short tail; and answers to the name of "BOUNDER." Dog subject to fits. Will under please communicate with—
Mr. R. DRUDE,
c/o STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
[2063]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on TUESDAY, 4th June, 1918, if sufficient support be forthcoming. Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1918. [2064]

FOR SALE.

\$525 LADY'S MUFF and CAPR COLLARS of REAL FUR BLACK SKINS; \$100 PEARL THREAD NECK-LACE; \$15 PEARL PIN-GRAYAT. Apply, from 12 to 7 P.M., Room 68, KING EDWARD HOTEL. [2065]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FINAL.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES of the Colony.

S. E. GREEN

NG SZE KWONG,

Best of 5 Sets,

WAR CHARITIES COURT,

ON

FRIDAY, 31st MAY, 1918,

AT 4.30 P.M.

Reserved Stand Seats ... \$1.50
Ring Seats ... 1.00
Enclosure (standing only) ... 50 cts.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

P. M. HODGSON,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. [2066]

G. B. NOTICE.

ON and after 1st June, GAP ROCK and WAGLAN will exhibit their Proper Lights from sunset to sunrise.

C. W. BECKWITH,

Harbour Master, &c., &c.,
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1918. [2068]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE present students invite all Old Boys to attend a MEETING to consider the formation of a St. Stephen's College Association. The MEETING will be held in the Lai Kwai Pui Hall at 8 P.M. on THURSDAY, 30th May. Refreshments will be provided.
[2069]

GRACA & CO.

No 10, WENDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG,

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS,

FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.,

New Supply of

SEEDS.

[2045]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No 123, Des Vaux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

[2071]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:

To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as Posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DES VEAUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918. [2067]

G. B. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[2068]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD." and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,

Secretary,

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

[2068]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

66 COOMBE, No. 175, Coombe Road, Magazine Gap, The Peak (Furnished), with Tennis Court and Vegetable Garden, Electric Light and Telephone, for 5 months from 1st June, 1918.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
[2060]

TO BE LET

FURNISHED, No. 122, THE PEAK, for the months July to October inclusive.
Apply to—
MR. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary's Office.
[2042]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
[2067]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality.
Apply to—
YU KAM HING,
c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, BROS. & MASTER.
[2066]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoan, Canton.
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[2068]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[2000]

FOR RENT.

66 GALEHEAD, 103, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
F.W.D.
[2065]

WANTED.

A SMALL OFFICE in the central locality.
Apply to—
"I,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2041]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY



25 YEARS IN WOOD

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WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS,

TEL. 616.

be regarded simply as the rhetoric of an embittered politician. For three years and a half the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement have been receiving money and munitions from Germany, have been organising and drilling their adherents, and have been actively engaged in furthering plans for the establishment of submarine bases on the Irish Coast in order that these under-sea craft might have better facilities for carrying on their inhuman warfare against merchant ships and women and children. Nobody will condemn the Government's action in arresting the leaders of such a movement, and few will question the Government's policy in withholding such evidence as would disclose the sources of information, much as it may be regretted that circumstances will not permit a public trial. Too long, it appears, has an attitude of tolerance been adopted by the Government towards the irreconcilables; its continuance would not have counted for righteousness or been attributed to any desire for a just settlement of differences, but would have been regarded merely as a sign of that embarrassment which has been looked forward to as Ireland's opportunity. Everything was in readiness for a revolt—a revolt which, we believe, would have proved as useless as the previous one, but in which, probably, the lives of many hundreds—perhaps, thousands—of innocent persons would have been sacrificed. A general uprising was to synchronise with a successful German offensive on the Western Front, when Great Britain was drained of all available troops. According to De VALERA a proper organisation in Ireland would result in half-a-million volunteers to help Germany in the most critical period of the war. It is impossible to understand whence such a great fighting force was to be drawn, for many true Irish patriots are at the front and the male population of the country was not more than two and a quarter millions according to the last census. Documents found in De VALERA's possession, however, show that he had worked out in great detail the constitution of his rebel army, and, presumably, his hopes of raising 500,000 trained men were not altogether visionary. In the face of such figures it is hard to believe the statement of Ireland's truest friends that the country generally is not pro-German. Mr. LEONARD GEORGE himself is convinced that the Irish Nationalist leaders were not cognisant of the plot, and, bearing in mind the late Mr. JOHN REDMOND's unswerving loyalty to the Empire and Major WILLIAM REDMOND's supreme sacrifice, it is inconceivable that they or their followers have been contaminated with the taint of treachery, although it may well be that their deep sympathies with the Irish people's aspirations for self-government partially blinded them to the true significance of the events taking place around them. In any case, for the time being, their cause and their country are under a cloud, and in this crisis they can best show their horror and detestation of the whole treacherous movement, not by railing at the Government and stirring up further discontent by demanding an impossible course and suggesting that facts which tell in favour of the prisoners are being hidden, but by using their whole influence in persuading all true Irishmen to share voluntarily and cheerfully the responsibilities and burdens of the war by taking their places in the fighting line.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 28TH MAY, 1918.

THE GERMAN-IRISH PLOT.

THE outstanding feature of the revelations made by the Government in justification of the recent Irish arrests is the establishment of the fact that negotiations between the Sinn Fein Executive and Germany have been continuous for practically the whole period of the duration of the war. There is no circumstance which can excuse or palliate the action of those traitors who, for the past three and a half years, have been carefully and systematically conspiring with the enemy to strike a blow at Britain from behind. As the Prime Minister has pointed out, it is not relevant to say that England has treated Ireland badly in the dim past. The war in which we are engaged is not England's struggle, but Belgium's, Serbia's, Poland's and the small Catholic nationalities in the Austrian Empire. Moreover, there is a measure on the Statute Book granting Home Rule to Ireland as soon as Irishmen can compose their differences. Nor can it now be urged by those who have always supported the Irish cause, that the abortive rebellion during the Easter of 1916 was "the impulsive act of hot-headed enthusiasts" smarting under a sense of injury at the hands of their dominant neighbour. The words of De VALERA, who probably has little real Irish blood in his veins, that "so long as Germany is England's enemy, and England is Ireland's enemy, so long Ireland will be Germany's friend" cannot now

On Saturday the following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 7 (3 deaths); bubonic plague, 8 (2 deaths); enteric fever 1 (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese.

The chaplain of H.M.S. Suffolk went ashore on a holiday visit to the suburbs of Vladivostok (says the *Manchuria Daily News*), and failed to return. A search party was sent out, and found him dead in the suburbs. On examination, a bullet wound was discovered running through the head, which must have caused instantaneous death. The deceased carried a revolver, but the suicide theory is scouted. It is believed to be a case of murder.

At the meeting of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce on April 13th, the Secretary (Mr. J. N. Wardrop) read a letter from the Government Secretary reporting that the Court of Directors had left it to H.E. the Governor to decide whether the proceeds of the War Tax on cloth (\$5,050.29) should be remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Imperial purposes, or whether it should be handed over to some local War Fund. In order to comply strictly with the undertaking given to the Legislative Council, His Excellency had requested the Court to adopt the former alternative.

Another link with the good old days of Shanghai has been severed, writes a correspondent to the *N.O. Daily News*, by the passing away of Mr. J. A. Pond, whose death at the age of 75 took place at Surbiton on April 2nd. Mr. Pond was one of the oldest China hands, having arrived in Shanghai in the early 'sixties. He was at one time associated in business with the late Mr. H. J. Limby, with whom he made a memorable trip to the South Sea Islands in a sailing ship. He subsequently joined the firm of Passmore & Co., with whom he remained until 1911, when he entered the service of the Municipal Council as accountant, a position he held for 28 years. Mr. Pond's chief recreation was racing, and he was a very successful trainer and rider, both in Shanghai and Hongkong. He was at one time a steward of the Shanghai Race Club. Among his successes may be mentioned his victory in the Hongkong Derby of 1883 on Mr. Buxey's "Fun." He was nine times placed in the Shanghai Championships, winning the event in the Spring and Autumn of 1881, when he piloted Mr. Fungus' "Prejudice" to victory.

HONGKONG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES-DAVIES, K.C.)]

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Wong Ho, a Chinese, was indicted for robbery with violence at Wanchai.

The following jury were empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. J. H. Brister, J. B. Layton, R. W. Bristow, She Tat-soi, A. A. Alves, P. Anderson, and E. Mauricio.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (the Crown Solicitor), who prosecuted, said the facts of the case were that on the morning of April 19th, a married woman, accompanied by her amah, was walking along Wanchai Road, when she felt someone pulling at her hair. Her hair ornaments were roughly removed, and her assailant ran away. The woman gave the alarm and several men took up the chase, eventually arresting the prisoner. All the jewellery, except one hair ornament which had been dropped by prisoner while attempting to escape, were found in prisoner's possession. When charged at the Police Station prisoner denied the offence, saying that he saw the hair ornaments on the ground and picked them up.

Evidence having been then taken, the Judge summoned up, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

His Lordship, in passing sentence of three years' hard labour and eight strokes with the "cat," described the prisoner as a miserable coward who attacked an undefended woman. There was a great deal of snatching going on the streets of Hongkong and it must be stopped.

SERIOUS FIRE AT WEST POINT.

FIVE PERSONS INJURED.

A serious fire occurred on Sunday afternoon in Belcher's Street, West Point. Four houses, the ground floors of which were used as stores, were destroyed and five people were badly injured. The full extent of the damage is not known.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MORE QUESTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Arising out of the "answers" kindly supplied by a visitor to my questions, the following supplementary questions might be put:—

(1)—Is it not the fact that there are no banks of any importance on the Cheung-sha-wan-Lai-chi-kok section of the new road, and that this section might have been opened to traffic many months ago, and the Lai-chi-kok bathing beaches thereby rendered accessible by road?

(2)—Is it not the fact that most of the heavy banks on the further sections were consolidated by the rains of last summer (the contract having been let in April, 1917)?

(3)—Was not the delay on the "Missing Link" due more to the failure of the Government to resume the necessary land than to the wisdom of the engineer-in-charge?

(4)—Are there no means of controlling motorists other than total closure of a road?—Yours faithfully,

ROADSTER.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

May 26th.

THE FIRST SQUADRON.
It is reported that the Chief Commander of the 1st Squadron in Canton has wired to the Minister of the Navy, Peking, stating that all the officers of the 1st Squadron will cancel their declaration of independence if the Peking Government is willing to negotiate peace with the South-West provinces.

"PEACE NEGOTIATIONS FORESHADOWED."

It is said that peace negotiations between the Peking Government and the South-West provinces are "foreshadowed." It will be remembered that the Peking Government once told General Luk that unless the Military Government in Canton were dissolved it would not discuss peace. The change of the Military Government is, therefore, regarded as leading to peace terms.

JAPANESE M.P.S. VISIT CANTON.

An entertainment has been given to the Japanese Consul and a number of Japanese M.P.s, who have arrived recently in Canton. The Japanese Consul gave a return dinner to the local authorities and other notabilities on the same day. The idea prevails that the visit of the Japanese M.P.s has a political significance.

WATER FLOATS TO BE PROVIDED.

The provision of water-floats in Canton was suggested by the Commissioner of Customs, and then referred to the authorities for a consideration. The proposal is regarded as very important, and \$10,000 has been paid by the Treasurer for the purpose.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, held a secret meeting at Shiu-hing with his leaders the other day. The discussion is unknown, but it is expected that it relates to the declaration of independence. It is said that Chak Wong, the Defence Commissioner of Shiu-hing, has strongly objected to the decision.

CANTON, May 26th.

A PROPOSED LOAN.

We are informed that a southern leader, in view of the present trouble which are expected to last a considerable time, has made a proposal to secure a big loan from a French bank, to meet the military expenditure of the South-West provinces. All copper-mines in Fanning, it is said, will be offered as security. The Canton authorities and other leaders are now considering the matter.

THE GUNBOAT "KWONG-HOI."

It is reported that the local authorities have promised to sell the gunboat *Kwong-Hoi* to a merchant in Hongkong for \$1,200,000. The boat may be chartered at the rate of \$700,000 per annum.

THE JAPANESE M.P.S.

The Tsuchi, again entertained the Japanese M.P.s on the 25th inst. The visitors left Canton on the 26th, and will return to Japan after a short stay in Hongkong.

THE CONTROLLERS.

It is said that General Luk Wing-ting, who was elected one of the Controllers in the Confederation Government in Canton, will proceed to Canton shortly to assume office. Tong Shiu-ye, who was also elected a Controller, has already left Tokyo and is expected within a few days. Other Controllers are requested to assume office as soon as possible.

PROMINENT PERSONAGES.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Wu Han-man arrived at Chiu-chow (Swatow) on the 25th inst. General Lung Chai-kwong has gone to Amoy to consult with the Fukien leaders upon military questions.

THE WAR.

GERMANY'S OVERDUE ATTACK COMING.

PAUSE IN THE OFFENSIVE EXPLAINED.

SUBMARINE SINKS MERCANTILE CRUISER.

BRITISH DESTROYER SINKS CRUISER-SUBMARINE.

SWEDISH MINISTER TO JAPAN DEPARTS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
BRITISH FRONT.
SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, May 25th.
1.15 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided trenches southward of Bucquoy at daylight and captured 14 prisoners and two machine-guns.

We carried out successful night raids eastward of Hebuterne and southward of Neuville Vitasse, capturing 15 prisoners. We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhoods of Saillly-le-Sec, Bucquoy, Ablainzeville, Festubert and Merris.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE.
LONDON, May 25th.
9.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that there was active hostile artillery firing to-day in the Villers-Bretonneux sector.

GERMAN OVERDUE ATTACK.
LONDON, May 25th.

The pause in the German offensive is the subject of much comment. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says that the overdue attack is most assuredly coming, but every day the pause finds the Allies better prepared. Their confidence was never higher, while the tramp of the oncoming American troops is almost monotonously reassuring. The British are in no way passively awaiting the German onslaught. Daily and nightly raids take a heavy toll of the enemy man-power.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters dwells upon the difficulty of determining where the enemy will attack owing to the new method of employing assaulting masses brought to the battlefield a few hours after the artillery preparation begins. He mentions that the German on March 20th had only four Divisions in the line of 23 ready to move under von Hutier's command, the remaining 19 being massed at distances varying from five to sixty miles from the attacking front. One Division was brought up on the eve of battle and marched 20 miles into action. Until the morning of attack the defence is unable to determine the sector against which the enormous mass of troops will be launched.

The situation to-day is unchanged. The number of Divisions in the enemy line is known approximately, but the density of the enemy's front does not afford a clue to his intentions. Fortunately, with unity of command the masses of the British, French and American reserves will be available for instant service wherever the front is threatened.

GERMAN EXPLANATION OF DELAY.
AMSTERDAM, May 25th.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche* finds it necessary to explain the pause in the offensive, and says it is due to training storming divisions in fighting methods with a view of diminishing the bloody losses.

The paper declared that the stoppage was not forced upon the Germans by the enemy, but is the outcome of the Commanders' own plans.

FRENCH FRONT.
NOTHING TO REPORT.

Paris, May 25th.
A communiqué states:—There is nothing to report except intermittent artillery firing north and south of the Aves.
Thirty thousand kilos of bombs were dropped on various stations and camps in the enemy zone.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
GERMAN CRUISER SUBMARINE SUNK.

LONDON, May 25th.
The Admiralty announce:—One of our Atlantic escort submarines on return to her base reports that whilst proceeding to meet a convoy on May 11th in the latitude of Cape St. Vincent, she sighted and sank a German submarine of the so-called cruiser type. A heavy sea was running, and there were no survivors.

Another enemy submarine was sighted, but escaped a similar fate by swift diving.

In view of this being the first cruiser submarine destroyed, it has been decided to depart from the usual rule of not announcing the destruction of individual enemy submarines.

ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND.
LONDON, May 26th.

Mr. Archibald Hurd states that the naval activities at Bruges are practically at a standstill owing to the blocking of Zeebrugge, but it is known that the enemy has managed to move the stern of the *Vindictive* at Ostend, sensibly increasing the fairway.

The *Daily Express* says the Germans slewed the *Vindictive* by dredging a channel 30 feet wide and 10 feet deep.

The *Times* says that though the *Vindictive* has been moved and is now lying close to the pier, the Germans are not using Ostend harbour.

ARMED MERCANTILE CRUISER SUNK.
LONDON, May 24th.

The Admiralty announce:—The armed mercantile cruiser *Moldavia* was torpedoed and sunk on May 23rd. There were no casualties among the crew, but 56 of the American troops aboard are missing, and it is feared they were killed by the explosion.

IRISH STEAMER SUNK.
LONDON, May 25th.

The Irish steamer *Inniscearra*, from Fishguard to Cork, has been torpedoed and sunk. Only five, including the captain, were saved.

It is believed that 37 lives were lost. The steamer sank quickly. Ropes attached to one boat became entangled and the occupants were thrown into the sea. The submarine picked one.

The *Inniscearra* sank in four minutes. The submarine commander approached the survivors on a raft and handed them letters from prisoners aboard the submarine for mailing at a post office.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AIR FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, May 26th.
A British official report states:—In Italy since May 18th our air force carried out numerous raids and reconnaissances and destroyed 24 enemy aeroplanes. We did not lose a single machine.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REICHSTAG PRESIDENT DEAD.

AMSTERDAM, May 26th.
Dr. Kaempf, President of the Reichstag, is dead.

OUTPUT OF PLANTATION RUBBER.

LONDON, May 27th.
The *Times* states that, despite the existing restrictions on the output of plantation rubber in 1918 there will be nearly 200,000 tons. Taking the American consumption as 80,000 tons and British and French as 40,000, the approximate surplus at the end of the year would be 80,000 tons. The situation seems to point, in the case of Malaya, certainly to the speedy initiation of a system of complete control. The Straits and Malay Authorities cannot allow the rubber industry to drift into financial chaos. It is the duty of these authorities to move quickly in the direction of formulating an effective system of control over the output of every rubber-growing property. Should they fail to do so the representatives of the rubber industry in London would be justified in putting the strongest pressure on the Colonial Office in order that the well-nigh intolerable position might be speedily ameliorated.

EARLIER CABLES.
AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.
EX-DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

ZURICH, May 26th.
It is reported from Vienna that the ex-Dowager Empress of Russia will shortly travel across Austria to Denmark.

MUSLIMAN RESENTMENT AT BOLSHEVIST TREATMENT.
MOSCOW, May 27th.

The All-Russian Muslim Council has been dissolved. There are growing signs of Musliman resentment against their treatment by the Bolsheviks.

LATER.
GENERAL NEWS.
MOSCOW, May 26th.

Food riots have occurred at several provincial towns, notably at Nizni Novgorod, where 10,000 employees of the Sormovo Works declared a one-day strike in support of their demand for the re-establishment of the Constituent Assembly.

The Germans have arrested a number of Austro-German war prisoners who had joined the Bolsheviks. It is reported that 100 of these prisoners have been shot at Paltava.

AMERICA'S GIGANTIC WAR EFFORT.
LONDON, May 26th.

The gigantic war effort of the United States is well illustrated by the figures given by M. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States. M. Tardieu declared that the American effectives on June 6th would be over 2,000,000, and a new call for 1,000,000 men would follow as soon as the transport of troops was assured, so that the American Force in France would be doubled before midsummer and trebled before the end of the year. The transport of American troops to France had surpassed considerably the transport of German troops from Russia at its most active period.

The Allies in the final phase would be numerically superior, with the power of unlimited renewal. America's exportable surplus of foodstuffs was now over 3,000,000 tons, and the necessary supplies for the European Allies were assured.

AMERICA'S RED CROSS CAMPAIGN.
NEW YORK, May 25th.

The dastardly German bombing of British hospitals in France has given a marked impetus to the Red Cross campaign.

The sum of £13,000,000 was collected in four days, a colossal result which, with the buoyancy of Wall Street, demonstrates the financial resources of the country.

BRITISH MISSION TO AMERICA.
LONDON, May 25th.

A British Mission, headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived in America. The Mission proceeded to Washington.

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.
SYDNEY, May 25th.

The number of recruits last week in New South Wales was a record for two years, largely exceeding the State's quota.

THE IRISH CONSPIRACY. A DISGRACE TO ENGLISH STATECRAFT.

LONDON, May 26th.
Mr. William O'Brien, in a letter to a Dublin newspaper, states:—"Since the Polish plot there has been nothing more disgraceful to English statecraft. The Irish people will read Mr. Lloyd George's story with the same indignation and contempt as they read the forged letters of the author of 'Parnellism and Crime.'"

AUSTRIAN WOMAN ARRESTED.

The police arrested an Austrian woman named Bruns, secretary to the well-known sportsman Major Edwards, at his stud farm at Bansha, Tipperary. The cause of the arrest is unknown. Bruns, who has been secretary to Major Edwards for four or five years, has been removed to Dublin.

COMMENTS IN THE PRESS.

The *Morning Post* states:—"The communiqué tells us nothing which might not have been anticipated from public declarations and acts of the Sinn Feiners. It is indeed difficult to understand why the leaders of the Sinn Fein were released after the Easter rebellion."

The *Journal* proceeds to condemn the granting of Home Rule to a population largely controlled by Sinn Feiners.

The *Daily News* says as regards the 1916 rebellion the Government have established an unanswerable case, but evidence much more specific than mere proof of the German machinations is necessary if the Government's recent action is to be vindicated. If such evidence cannot be published it should at least be examined by competent and impartial judges. Parliament must insist upon some such investigation.

The *Times* says that no patriotic person here or in Ireland will be disposed to question the Government's grounds for reticence; they are self-evident. We agree wholly with the view of the Government's duty, as expounded by the Prime Minister yesterday. If anything is clear from the sordid story of Sinn Fein commerce with the foes of civilization, it is that it could in no way bring profit to Ireland.

The *Daily Mail* says the communiqué convinces by its very moderation. It is a bare recital of facts, and no effort whatever is made to work up a case against the traitors. What the Sinn Feiners were aiming at needs only to be understood by the American people to be condemned out of hand. They were aiding the enemy to use his deadliest and most detestable weapon against the men of the American Army and Navy. Commenting upon the Irish evidence the *Manchester Guardian* says it justifies the arrests and will satisfy English people.

The *Westminster Gazette*, referring to the three and a half years' negotiations between the Sinn Fein and Germany, says:—"If this is so the Government have ground not merely for internment but for taking the stronger measures against the Sinn Feiners."

SWEDISH MINISTER TO JAPAN.

ALLEGATIONS OF UNNEUTRAL CONDUCT.
LONDON, May 24th.

The *Daily Express* Correspondent at Tokio states that the departure of the Swedish Minister, M. Wallenberg, accompanied by 14 prominent Swedes, has caused speculation regarding allegations of unneutral conduct being made. No diplomats were present at the station when M. Wallenberg left.

DISAFFECTION IN BULGARIA.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S TRAIN STONED.
ZURICH, May 25th.

The train carrying the Austrian Emperor and Empress was stoned by Bulgarian soldiers on leave in another train at the station of Voznesenie. The windows were broken.

Disaffection is rife throughout Bulgaria.

WAGES IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, May 26th.
The adjourned conference at Manchester on Wednesday on wages in the cotton industry have agreed to an advance of 25 per cent. on the standard price-list, to be paid for the week ending June 17th and to continue until December 7th.

ANNIVERSARY OF ITALY'S WAR-ENTRY.

CELEBRATED LIKE A NATIONAL FESTIVAL.
ROME, May 26th.

The anniversary of Italy's entry into the war was celebrated like a national festival. Meetings and processions were held in all the towns and were especially grandiose at Rome, where the principal function was held in the Augusteum.

The Allied Missions received an ovation, especially the Prince of Wales, to whom Signor Orlando, in the course of a speech, lengthily and affectionately paid a tribute as the heir to the British traditions of fairplay.

Signor Orlando dwelt upon the fate of Russia and Roumania as illustrating the hollowness of the German peace promises, and voiced the unshakable resolution of Italy and the Allies to fight till victory for justice and liberty is achieved.

ROYAL ASSURANCE OF BRITISH SYMPATHY.

R.H. the Prince of Wales, speaking at the celebration of the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war, assured the Italians of the constant sympathy of Great Britain and the Dominions.

THE SILVER MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.
LONDON, May 26th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's report states:—"The market is steady and the price unchanged."

Shanghai exchange receded a farthing from 4/6, at which it had remained for some time, but recovered next day to the round figure.

LATER.
The silver market is quiet.

THE TURF.

RESULT OF MANCHESTER CUP.
LONDON, May 25th.

The result of the Manchester Cup is as follows:—

Jingo 1
Planet 2
Hainault 3
Ten ran. Won by eight lengths, a neck between second and third. Betting:—5 to 2 agst. Jingo; 9 to 1 agst. Planet; and 7 to 1 agst. Hainault.

PACIFIC ISLANDS MUST BE RETAINED.

MELBOURNE, May 25th.

The Acting Premier, Mr. Watt, in a speech, said Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook, Australia's representatives at the Imperial Conference, would tell the Allied statesmen that the withdrawal from the Pacific Islands would mean danger and even ruin to Australia. Hence the Empire or the Allies must retain the Islands.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS' MEMORANDUM.

THE DELAY IN GERMAN SOCIALISTS' REPLY.
STOCKHOLM, May 24th.

Forwards, on May 21st, quoted the Chairman of the British Trade Unionists as saying at the Allied Socialists' meeting in Paris that the only answer of the German workmen to the London International Socialists' Memorandum was a resumption of the offensive.

Herr Branting to-day writes that he fruitlessly attempted to send the Memorandum to German Socialists by courier, then on April 28th he sent it in six registered letters to Herren Scheidemann and Haase, Berlin; Dr. Adler, Vienna; M. Buchinger, Budapest; M.M. Sokasoff and Kyrkoff, Sofia. Herr Branting in each letter offered to be the intermediary for the official answers, but no answer had yet been received.

Forwards now explains this by saying that the German authorities prevented the delivery of Herr Branting's letters.

THE DUTCH ARMY.

THE HAGUE, May 26th.
The War Minister, in a statement on the proposal to vote an extraordinary war credit, says that political and military reasons preclude the reduction of troops under arms.

CHINESE DANDIES.

FINE WORK BY THE "C.L.C." AT THE FRONT.

Little has been heard of the admirable work done by the Chinese Labour Companies behind the lines on the western front.

Coolies of the C.L.C. are very well and comfortably dressed by the British authorities, blue suits, blue puttees, Army boots, overcoats (they generally wear their own Chinese hats), and blue cotton suits in summer. "Cutbert" (to all British members of the C.L.C. the Chinaman is known as "Cutbert") has a passion for dress, and spends all his available cash on it. He generally has a most extensive wardrobe including a kashiki suit, and all sorts of toilet requisites.

If he has a good officer to keep an eye on him, he is a splendid worker. A Chinese Labour Company gets through more work in a stated time than a British Labour Battalion, but the comparison is scarcely fair, for the coolies are all picked, strong young men, and the Europeans are mostly war-worn or time-worn. You should have seen the Chinese loading up a train with Army blankets, rolled up sausage-wise. They did 120 comfortably to the European ninety, and 160 at high pressure.

The Chinese are so lithe and quick—and so cheerful. They are always cheerful, under the greatest discomfort. While they work they sing, strange Eastern melodies, adapted to the task they have at the moment in hand. Special men, with good voices, are the recognised leaders of the song, and the rhythm of the song helps their labours most tremendously.

"Tommy" of No. — C.L.C. is a singing leader, the cheeriest, ugliest man you ever saw. The other day he tumbled off the roof of a temporary building on a heap of timber. We thought he might be killed, but he wasn't, though the tears were running down his cheeks when we picked him up. He asked for a cigarette and was seen by a passing doctor, who reported "no bones broken, but very badly bruised."

When the verdict was translated to Tommy he smiled and said, "Me restes two day, then me all right workee." It took him longer to recover, but still the spirit was willing.

When they are off duty the Chinamen amuse themselves in their camp, with music and music. Eastern games like fan-tan, in which their pay changes hands very freely. As to the music, they produce it on Eastern or Western instruments: gramophones are very popular, and the Chinamen usually play Chinese records, which make the most fearful discords to Western ears, though, as time advances, one is almost as likely to hear the voice of some famous singer as the "Jewels of Song" or "Aida."

Most of the coolies are good fellows, though, of course, there are some troublesome ones. They work hard and long in a strange country, in which they are not allowed to roam at will; they are restricted as to what is "bounds" and what is "out of bounds." Against this they receive what, to them, is very high pay, good food, and good clothes. Then there is the prestige which will be theirs when they return to their native land after the great adventure.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF CHINA.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of members of the Engineering Society of China was held in the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall, Shanghai, on May 21st.

The Chairman, Mr. J. S. S. Cooper, after commenting upon the excellent attendance at the meetings during the session, expressed the hope that, before long, the membership of the Society would include practically all live engineers in China, and that their influence and power would grow proportionately.

The Chairman added that he had just received news to the effect that Mr. Stanley H. Wheler (Shanghai Public School) had been adjudged the winner of the Society's Engineering prize, in the examination held last January.

The Report of the Council and Statement of Accounts were adopted unanimously and the following Council was elected:—Messrs. W. J. Williams (President), F. H. Cole, and R. B. Arnold (Vice-Presidents), G. Harpur, J. Axford, G. F. Forrester, A. W. Brank, H. B. Pittman, F. R. Sites, L. Tweedie Stodart and Tissot Dupont.

TREACHERY IN THE "CAGE."

"A party of German prisoners from a 'crack' regiment, were brought into a cage behind our lines," says a returned officer, "and from their truculent behaviour it was suspected that some of them were officers, dressed as privates to restrain the less experienced from giving information."

"An intelligence officer who speaks German fluently, selecting from the party a youthful soldier, who was shivering with fright, took him to his own dug-out and made him comfortable with a hot meal and tobacco. As a result of this interview the intelligence officer returned to the cage and picked out two German officers. There was still a third."

"Giving sharp commands in German, he paraded the men and was passing slowly down the ranks, cross-examining several of the men, when one who afterwards proved to be the third German officer, sprang forward and, crying, 'You low-down traitor,' drew a jumpy automatic pistol from under his armpit and fired point-blank in the English officer's face. 'Ha, had no chance to fire again, for a sergeant, snatching a rifle, drove the bayonet right through him.'"

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG" Wed.	29th May, D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Wed.	29th May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"TAISANG" Fri.	31st May, D'light.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG" Fri.	31st May, 7 a.m.
MANILA	"ESANG" Fri.	31st May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG" Sun.	2nd June, D'light.

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Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Haiphong when convenient.

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General Managers.

LONDON IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF WAR.

The cheerfulness of London in the fourth year of war is very marked. It is gay by day, to be sure, than at night, for parties are largely small luncheon parties. Nothing could be more animated and bustling than the fashionable restaurants where tables are not to be had unless they have been booked beforehand. Here, soldiers on leave entertain their relations and friends, the women sombrely dressed, but wearing priceless furs and pearls, the vast white rooms blurred a little with the winter murkiness of London, but starred and circled with soft electric lights. The dishes, fewer in number than in years gone by, are exquisitely cooked, and deftly served by waiters of vague nationality. Each little table has its atmosphere; here there is the rapture of re-union, yonder the tragedy—stolidly concealed—of departure to the Front; close by two charming young creatures, he in khaki and she in short skirts and fur cap, are obviously just about to embark on the adventure of a war marriage. The bridegroom, in peace-time, would be at Sandhurst or spending his first term at Oxford, the girl would hardly be out in society. To-day, he has already been wounded, while she is driving a motor-car for the Royal Flying Corps—the ambition of every young girl. They are little more than children, and no one present, however cynical, can look on them without a certain emotion.

Turning out of these restaurants into the streets and making your way, on foot, to theatre-land, you are struck by the enormous numbers of soldiers from all the King's Dominions. The streets are brown with them, and you rub elbows with soldiers, not only from England, Scotland and Wales, but with Australians, Canadians, and South Africans. And already these stalwart Americans, with their quaint hats and broad shoulders, are seen in London streets, always evoking a friendly look or comment from the populace. The English speaking races are at last one, and nothing, humanly speaking, can ever sunder them or shake their solidarity. The future of civilization is safe in their keeping.

The soldiers round Charing Cross and all along the Strand are as thick as pebbles on the seashore, especially at week ends, when they get leave from their camps. They are, as it seems, curiously attracted to the theatres. Tommy, especially, loves a play, and inside the theatres he is brown with khaki as the streets. The officer on leave from France takes his stall before he comes over; he even orders his dinner at the Ritz or the Berkeley. No play house which can present an amusing play or a cheerful revue need close its doors. The theatres of London are crammed. Women, owing to the suppression of private motor-cars and the absence of taxis, prefer the matinees. At night, you see soldiers, sailors, airmen and their more adventurous feminine friends, and numbers of manufacturers from Sheffield, Birmingham and Glasgow who were not so much in evidence before the war. The shops, too, are crowded, and there is a superfluity of articles of luxury; superb furs, jewelry, evening dresses of brocade or tulle, hot-house flowers and fruit, antique furniture and bibelots all finding ready purchasers. Tea, butter and sugar may be hard to come by, but nothing will prevent the light-hearted Londoner from buying beautiful and expensive things. Britain's trade and credit are kept up, and the amazing spectacle is seen, in the fourth year of war, of a revenue equal to that of 1915.

All this bustle and entertaining, the buying of splendid presents and the care going to only one side of London life, for the upper and middle classes, as a mass, have devoted themselves to all kinds of war work with amazing energy. Elegant women who never got up before eleven, and whose days and nights were primarily given up to amusement, now rise at seven of a cold winter morning, catch an elusive omnibus, and are at Government war work at nine. They stay all day at the office, and some of them are obliged to work all Sunday as well. A fortnight's holiday is all the rest they get during a long, monotonous year. Voluntary service for the State has always been a feature of English life and some foreign observers thought, when payment of Members of Parliament was introduced as a concession to the Labour Party, that it would put an end to public work without reward. That this was a fallacy has been proved again and again in the war. Members of Parliament, with their 2400 a year, could easily be dispensed with during this supreme crisis, and many of them are of this opinion having joined the Army and gone to the Front, and lost their lives or limbs. The middle aged of England, both men and women alike, have shown themselves singularly patriotic. They are doing tiresome Red Cross accounts, wrapping up prisoners' food parcels, sorting out unpleasant old cloths for destitute Serbians, Belgians, Poles and Armenians, serving on Pensions Committees, and looking after discharged soldiers. It is not these people who crowd the smart restaurants and hotels, buy stalls at the theatre or expensive clothes and ornaments, for unless they have some young relative home on leave, they lead the quietest lives, are strictly economical in every way and often shut up half their houses to save fuel, lights and servants' wages. These people have none of the pleasures and few of the comforts to which they have been accustomed, yet no class is so quietly cheerful and perfectly determined to "carry on" until the war is won. (Ex.)

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	86,200
2 prizes of \$10,000 each	20,000
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	5,000
7 prizes of \$1,000 each	7,000
6 prizes of \$500 each	3,000
10 prizes of \$200 each	2,000
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
15 prizes of \$50 each	750
15 prizes of \$25 each	375
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.

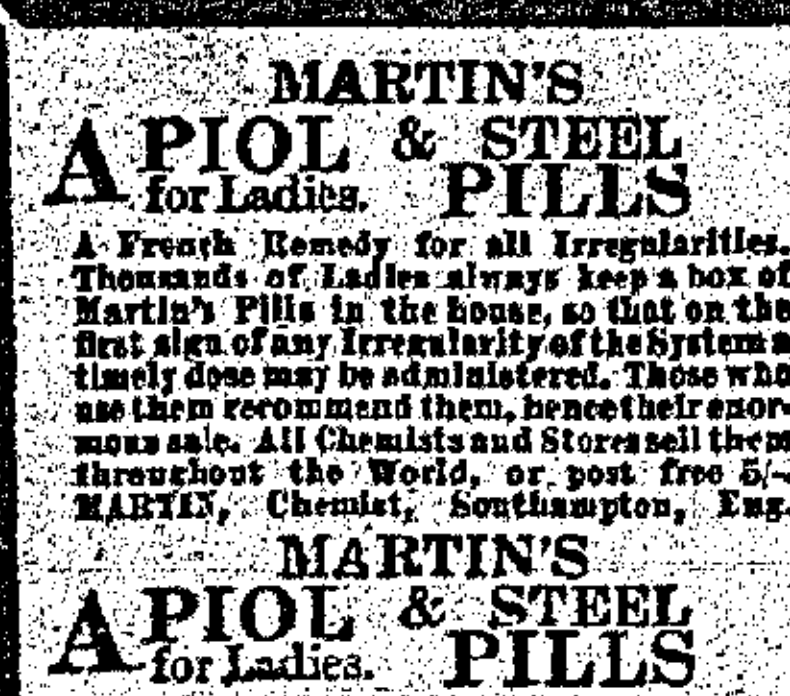


Treasures of Hair and Skin Preserved by Cuticura

If you use Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first pimples, redness, roughness or scalp irritation, you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Post

Address post-card: "P. Newbury & Co., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C. 3." Send no money.



A Good Medicine

according to one of the wise old thinkers of the past, possesses two important qualities. It "restores us our health when we lose it" and it "preserves our health while we have it." Probably no popular medicine possesses these two qualities in greater measure than Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills restore and also preserve the health. They are excellent to take when the system is run-down and in need of a gentle restorative. Beecham's Pills act upon and through the organs of digestion—the regular and harmonious working of which is of the first importance. They speedily correct irregularities and restore healthy conditions. It has been abundantly proved that the occasional use of this well-known medicine will go far to maintain the general health in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good health therefore, by taking that good medicine—

Beecham's Pills.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages.
In boxes, 1s. 6d., 3s., 4s. & 5s.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAI SANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Wharves Company, Ltd., and Godown Co., Ltd., whose and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. 12044

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

AND SOUTH CHINA:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON BREWERY TOKYO CO.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,

Tel. No. 230 or 155.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

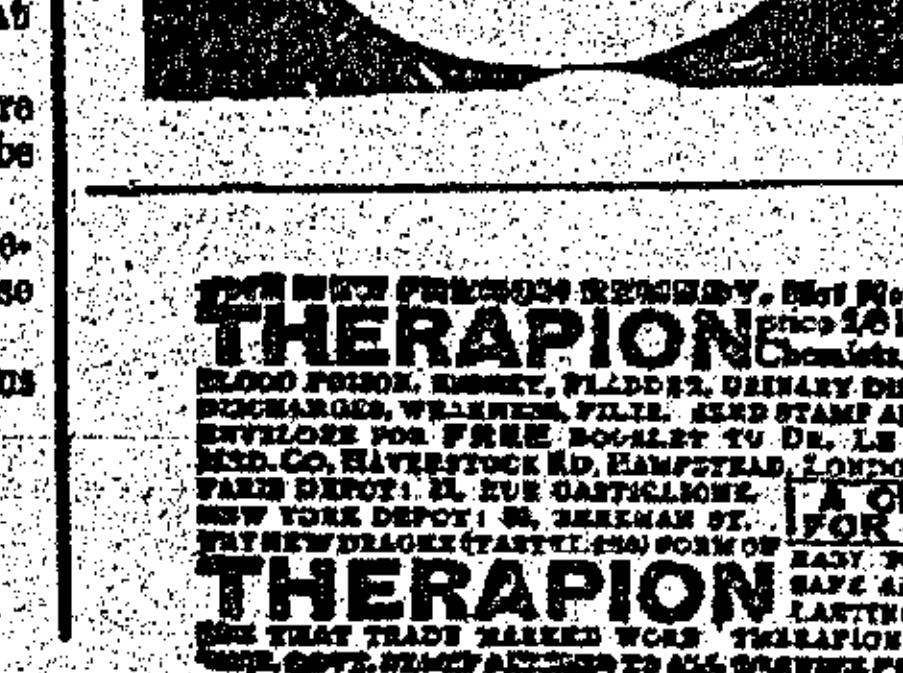
STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION



INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KILPATRICK & BUCHANAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO.

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU and ILOILO	"HWAH KUEI"	On 28th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 28th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 30th May, 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 2nd June, 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 4th June, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 18 Days).

"HAHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 28th May, at Noon.
"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, 31st May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID BASSEON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to	from	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917
COLOMBO				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave from	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	if sailing about	about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, (Freights), Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,600 tons	Tues. 28th May 4 P.M.
	TAMBA MARU 12,500 tons	Thurs. 30th May 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons	Sat. 16th June 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU 12,500 tons	Sat. 20th July 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HWAH-WU MARU 8,000 tons	Mon. 3rd June
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings From Hongkong:
‡ FUSHIMI MARU ... Tues. 11th June, at 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... Thurs. 20th June, at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 222 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	MON., 3rd June
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT., 8th June
TENYO MARU	24,000	SAT., 22nd June
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 16th July

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 6th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740. P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU"	WED. DAY	5th June, at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU"	SUNDAY	9th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	MONDAY	17th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 73 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 2nd June, at Noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 6th June, at 3 P.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO:
JUNE 21. and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

G. H. BITTNER, First and Second Passage Agents,
Futaba Building, Lee House Street.

